

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS,
FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 80

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



FORCED TO COME DOWN IN OUR LINES : A GERMAN AEROPLANE TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

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THE
Illustrated London News
of FEBRUARY 12 contained:—

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF DAMAGE DONE BY THE ZEPPELINS IN ENGLAND.

A SNAP-SHOT OF A BIG FRENCH GUN, AND ITS SHELL IN FLIGHT, THE INSTANT AFTER FIRING.

THE TRANSPORT AND WORKING OF HEAVY ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

WRECKAGE OF THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR PARIS.

ROUMANIA'S LEADING PERSONALITIES AT A PICTURESQUE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY IN BUCHAREST.

FRENCH INFANTRY ATTACKING GERMAN ARTILLERY IN CHAMPAGNE—A DRAWING BY J. SIMONT.

"ENTERTAINING TOMMY" — WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AMUSING WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN LONDON — SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

FINAL SCENES IN THE EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI—A WONDERFUL SERIES OF OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SUVLA BAY AND CAPE HELLES.

THE LOSS OF THE ZEPPELIN "L 19" IN THE NORTH SEA: PARLEYING WITH THE TRAWLER—A DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER.

REINDEER—AN ANIMAL THE GERMANS ARE TRYING TO IMPORT FOR FOOD.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND OLD MEN KILLED BY ZEPPELINS IN PARIS — A TRAGIC DRAWING BY J. SIMONT.

THE SEA-POWER OF THE UNITED STATES: A DESTROYER IN FULL CRY AFTER A SUBMARINE.

THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

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The Illustrated War News.



THE FRANCO-BRITISH BASE FOR THE NEW BALKAN CAMPAIGN: SALONIKA—SEEN FROM AN ALLIED WAR-SHIP IN THE HARBOUR.

Official Photograph, supplied by C.N.

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Illustrations.]

THE GREAT WAR.

THE winds of battle are beginning to rise, it seems, on both the major fronts of the war. In the West the noticeable German activity that has manifested itself for the best part of three weeks has not abated, and, though it has to develop a greater power than that needed for local attacks, the energy expended is yet fierce enough and may lead to greater developments. In the East it is Germany who is on the defensive and the Russian wing of the Allied arms that is moving. Here, where the Central Powers are playing for keeps in both political and military senses, they are faced not by a tentative movement, but by one that must be testing them severely, and may extend in its vigour and force any moment, with consequences that would be momentous.

This big Russian advance has begun again after a period of quiet. The sphere of pressure is still in those zones near to and affecting the Roumanian frontier—that is, in Bukovina, and in Galicia above the Bukovina border. The first movement of the Russians a little time back



THE AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR IN WAR: BRITISH NURSES AND NAVAL OFFICERS
"SOMEWHERE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN."

British nurses have done splendid work in the Balkans, as elsewhere in the Eastern theatre of war, and in France and Flanders. Our photograph shows three nurses out for an airing talking to some naval officers. One is trying to add to her collection of autographs.—[Official Photograph, supplied by C.N.]

brought them close to Czernovitz, and, of course, against the Austro-German defences of that town. It is quite possible that the Russians, finding those defences exceedingly strong in the face of direct attack, have



WINTER HARDSHIPS OF OUR MEN IN THE BALKANS: BRITISH SOLDIERS CLEARING
SNOW FROM THEIR TENTS NEAR SALONIKA.

The troops at Salonika endure uncomplainingly the sudden spells of severe cold. "The encampment," writes Mr. Ward Price, describing one such scene, "consisted of two or three rows of little shelter tents of brown canvas, huddling down on to the snow, hardly enough to keep the damp out, to say nothing of the bitter aching cold of the small hours."—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

been organising their armies for a stroke which will turn the position. This has arrived at least at its initial stages of movement, and so far its direction suggests admirable planning. The fighting, opened out with the greatest determination, has taken place on the Dniester just below the confluence of the Strypa. Here, at Usciezko, the Russians have been able to force the enemy back, and not only to capture his defences along the eastern bank, but to press their way across the river itself and take up positions on the western bank.

The enemy's line here, as the *Times* correspondent points out, was extremely well found. The country was in favour of the defensive, and the Austro-Germans had availed themselves of its excellent qualities to the fullest possible extent. Nevertheless, these strong positions have been forced, and the Russians have apparently been able to gain a foothold in

[Continued overleaf.]

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A ROLL-CALL OF HONOUR: GENERAL JOFFRE CONFERRING DECORATIONS UPON BRITISH SOLDIERS, IN FRANCE.

The decoration of British troops by General Joffre, of which we give a photograph, is one more proof of the constantly growing *camaraderie* which is one of the sure omens of final success for the Allies. As Signor Salandra said on Saturday, the efforts of the Allied Governments "acting in wise concert both in the political and in the military spheres," are "the result of a higher inspiration" than the

"geographical conditions" of the enemy, and spring from "a deliberate will, conscious of its duties in the service of the noblest of ideals." This honouring of brave men who are bearing the brunt of the war is reciprocal. King George has lost no opportunity of recognising by decorations the prowess of our Allies, and the same spirit pervades all the countries united against the enemy. —[Photo. by Alfieri.]

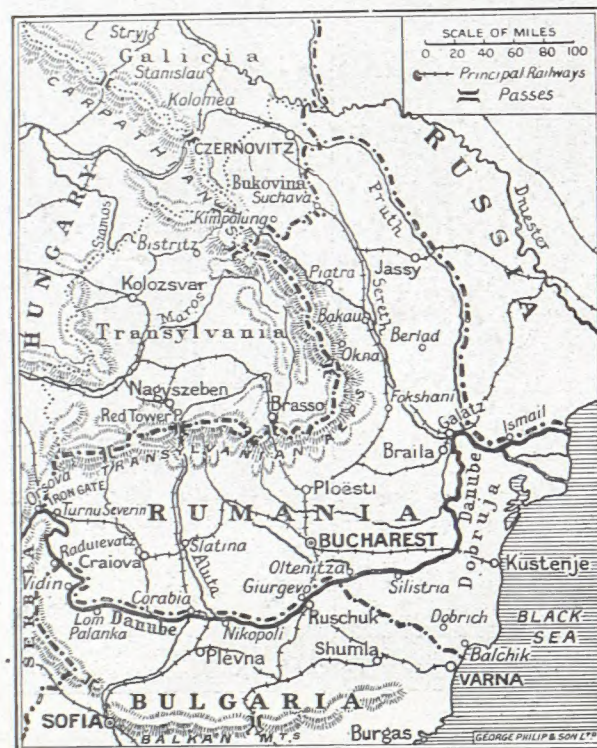
a zone that should be full of strategic advantages to them. This new Russian bridgehead at Uscieko is about forty miles north-west of Czernovitz, and a powerful movement downward towards the Pruth would undoubtedly lead to the retirement of the forces defending the town. Not only will Czernovitz be overlapped, but while the Russians advance they will be threatening the railways along which travel the supplies of stores, men, and munitions for the defence. In these circumstances alone, then, the enemy's defence here is bound to be of a most dogged nature, and the enemy will hold his ground until he has suffered to the point of decimation. In fact, all the reports, enemy or Ally, point to this status of fighting.

Fortunately, the reports also make plain the excellent condition of the Russian armies of attack; the men are showing a fine morale, and at no time have the circumstances been so happy in munitions, guns, and reserves. The length of time, too, over which the pressure on this front has been extended speaks decisively of the determination behind the plan.

There is obviously another reason, in addition to a military one, that makes the fighting here of great meaning. This is the political effect victory or defeat—for either side—will have on Roumania

the enigmatic. It is possible—as far as anything connected with the Balkan States can be defined in terms of possibility—that the Russian capture of Czernovitz will see Roumania up in arms against the Central Powers. The entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of Germany was not an event to soothe Roumania, and the suggestion that this kingdom is hardening in favour of the Allies seems to be borne out by Germany's anxious and angry tone when discussing the physical, moral, and political attributes of the neutral on the Eastern borders. It is not politic to stake anything on Roumania at all, but undoubtedly victories by Russia would be temptations to her. Her participation in the war would be of great purpose, for it would have effect not merely on the Russian advance, but also on Germany's Balkan gamble. Germany appreciates the fact, and her peculiar form of Machiavellism is working overtime to bring about conditions favourable to her. The result, however, will depend on Russia—on her victory or defeat.

While considering this zone of war, we must not lose sight of the fact that the Dniester-Czernovitz fighting is having some effect on the Balkans, and that it may have effect on the battles in the West. The halt before Salonika is not unconnected with the threat held out against Bukovina, since it is unlikely that Germany can, or will,



A BALKAN COUNTRY WHOSE POLICY IS AROUSING HIGH EXPECTATIONS: ROUMANIA AND HER FRONTIERS—SHOWING PASSES THROUGH THE TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS.



RATS! AND THEIR OFFICIAL EXTERMINATOR: A RAT-CATCHER OF THE FRENCH ARMY WITH HIS "BAG."

Rats are the most formidable—or at any rate the largest—of the vermin which infest the trenches unless kept under due control, and it has been found necessary to appoint official rat-catchers. The extent to which they have increased and multiplied may be judged from the numbers of his "bag."

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

The old town of Göttingen, of Edinburgh, and so on, which is the palace of interest in the development of the city.

[Continued overleaf.]



SET UP TO THE MEMORY OF ENEMY AIRMEN KILLED DURING THE WAR: THE "GOTHA TAUBE."

The old town of Gotha, capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, of which Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, and second son of Queen Victoria, was sovereign, stands on a hill, on the summit of which is the palace of Friedenstein, the royal residence. The town has for some years taken an active interest in the development of aviation, and has latterly been associated more, perhaps, with the new

science than with the publication of books, for which it had long been famous. The authorities have now erected a memorial, which we illustrate, to German aviators who have fallen in the war. It takes the shape of a model army aeroplane, and is known as the Gotha Taube. Germany has many airmen to mourn.—[Photo. by Bain News Service.]

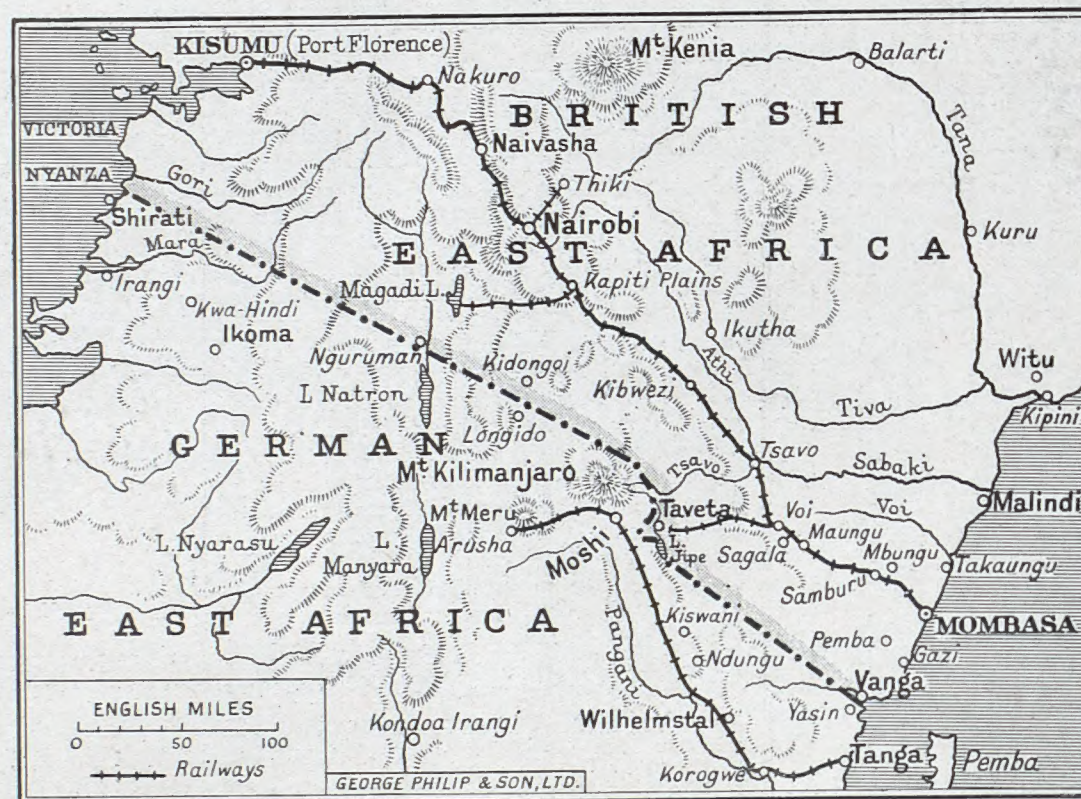
commit herself to too great an effort while the safety of her communications to the north is still problematical. At the same time, the greater the Russian pressure on Germany's Eastern line the more will be her anxiety about making large movements in the West. If the Germans are planning a great offensive against the British and French, as rumour in a multitude of tongues suggests, they are probably doing so in the hope that the Russians can be held by the defences until the objective is accomplished. If the defence does not hold, then their scheme must be embarrassed, and they will have to hurry reserves to meet the Slav menace. It may be argued that the Central Powers should be able to cope with big operations going on simultaneously on both fronts. This may prove to be the case, but they have not attempted this up to now. The Russians were able to sweep all before them while the Germans advanced in France, and it was only when the effort ceased in the Western line of trenches that full energy could be turned on to Poland. In the same way the Polish drive ceased when the Serbian offensive was taken up, and the activity in the West has only arisen since the deadlock before the Salonika front. The future may show a greater capacity, but it is not indicated by the past.

Activity in the West has been fairly brisk. The Germans, in the main, have been the aggressors, and have been striking at various points

of the line to see where the weak spots are. At the same time, the Allies have not been at all passive, and have hit back with some earnestness and effect. From the heavy gunnery work that filled the early days of the week, it was certain that something would happen soon enough. The first of the happenings was another German try against the Artois line, where the front in the Vimy-Neuville district came in for attention once more. Here, it must be remembered, the French have won for themselves the best of the positions, and the Germans want those positions back. On Thursday Berlin was made glad by the news that 800 yards of front-line trenches were once more German property. The French were less impressed than the ingenuous people at home on the Spree. The Germans, it is true, had won something. They had gripped a mine-crater—the fruit of their own explosion—and had got into some parallel trenches. But no more. They were even driven from these footholds by grenade attacks during the night. Progressive bombing parties also steadily cleared the enemy from those portions of trench he had captured on the Neuville-La Folie road; and the

main elements of the works captured south of Frise came again into French hands, thanks to the same systematic industry. There were a fair number of German attacks pushed out all along this front, but the artillery and rifle fire kept them down. In the Champagne, east of Mesnil

[Continued overleaf.]



THE THEATRE OF WAR IN WHICH GENERAL SMUTS WILL SUCCEED GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN: EAST AFRICA—SHOWING THE FRONTIER BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

The Germans, in principle laid down Germany, but it parties swoop down



HOW THE ENEMY MAKES WAR SUPPORT WAR, AND MEETS ARMY FEEDING DIFFICULTIES: RAIDING A SERBIAN FARMYARD.

The Germans, in providing themselves with food supplies in occupied countries, act primarily on the principle laid down by Napoleon that war must support war. A continuous supply of food comes from Germany, but it is the rule to place the conquered territory under contribution. Everywhere, foraging parties swoop down on the live stock and grain of the farmers and peasants and clear off all they can lay hands on, either without payment or tendering in return paper redeemable by the national Government of their victims! This "commandeering" method—the term is of German origin—was employed in France in 1870-1, and in the present war has been the rule alike in Belgium, in Poland, and in Serbia. The illustration shows a raid in progress on the pigs in a Serbian farmyard.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

Hill, the French took their turn at attacking. After a sustained artillery preparation, a grenade rush won 300 metres of German works, and held them in spite of counter-effort. The enemy admits this loss, but only



IN LONDON AFTER VISITING PARIS AND BERLIN:
COLONEL HOUSE LEAVING THE RITZ HOTEL.

Colonel House, President Wilson's confidential envoy, has visited Paris, Geneva, and Berlin, and recently arrived in London, where he has arranged to stay till the 19th.—[Photo. by Alinari.]

The East is still immutable. An unofficial account states that the French have crossed the Vardar and have installed themselves in the region of Yenitso and at Verria, seven miles and more to the west. Here they would deprive the enemy of good gun-positions and attain them for themselves, as well as extending the front of the entrenched camp in a fashion to give freer scope. This has yet to receive the necessary imprimatur of verity, though, remembering the French cavalry movements of last week,

to the extent of 200 metres. On their part, the Germans were able to break into a small salient of the French line between the Navarin and the St. Souplet roads. There has been much artillery and infantry work here, on the Yser front, in the Argonne, and in the Vosges. The British have been chiefly concerned with gunnery and aviation encounters, and also in contradicting the imaginative accounts of German air raids on our lines. They have been subjected to one infantry assault, however, the Germans breaking into our trenches near Pilkem for a moment, and being driven out by our bombers. Two small infantry advances were also made against these works, but they were checked effectually.

the new advance is a likely one. The Caucasian theatre has produced nothing definite, though the Petrograd communiqués continue optimistic. Progress at and about Kut has not recommenced, though a small action has been taken against unfriendly Arabs who attacked a reconnoitring force near Nasiriyeh. The attack cost us 373 casualties; and in a punitive encounter the Arabs were surprised and four villages were destroyed, with but six of our men hit. There have been two small naval episodes this week. In the Adriatic a British cruiser and a French torpedo-boat encountered and drove off four enemy destroyers; and the next day an Austrian submarine attacked two Allied war-ships, only to be pursued by them. In the North Sea the Germans have won a signal victory. A torpedo flotilla encountered four British cruisers, and the cruisers fled in haste. One of them was sunk (the crew rescued by the pursuers) and one was hit by a torpedo. The victory loses some of its sweetness from the fact that the "cruisers" were actually mine-sweepers, three of which returned quite safely. Another German victory has been the bombardment of the "harbour, barracks," and the like of Ramsgate by two German seaplanes. What actually happened was that a girls' school was hit by a bomb, and much innocent earth between Ramsgate and Broadstairs was disturbed by further explosions. A child and a servant received trifling hurts.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.
LONDON; FEB. 14, 1916.



HOW THEY "ADVERTISED FOR AN ARMY" AT THE ANTIPODES: A RECRUITING POSTER FROM AUSTRALIA. There is a collection of these Colonial posters at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor recently invited a number of wounded "Anzacs" to see them.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

THE IMPERIA
At the Nish banquet results. In that p with a backhanded more usually mean



THE IMPERIAL "MILES GLORIOSUS" AND FERDINAND OF THE "DUCK-LIKE WADDLE": THE KAISER AND THE BULGARIAN KING AT BELGRADE.

At the Nish banquet King Ferdinand, in addressing the Kaiser, dropped into Latin, with unfortunate results. In that priceless phrase, "Victor et gloriosus es," he branded his imperial guest for all time with a backhanded compliment. The word "gloriosus," though sometimes used in the sense of "glorious," more usually means "vainglorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious," as in Plautus's

play, the "Miles Gloriosus." The "Daily Mail" correspondent at the Nish banquet wrote: "... Beside the great, massive figure of the hawk-nosed King Ferdinand, who has a curious, duck-like waddle, the great War Lord seemed almost diminutive." The Kaiser (left) is talking to a Bulgarian officer; King Ferdinand, to General von Mackensen (right).—[Photo. by Continphot.]



AN OBJECT-LESSON IN THE WORK OUR MUNITION-FACTORIES ARE DOING: NEW HEAVY SHELLS NEAR THE BRITISH FRONT.

The small group of heavy-gun shells in the above illustration tells a tale of its own. The big projectiles stand as samples of the work of the munition-factories in Britain, and serve to show one sort of projectile that is being turned out. It was the shortage of such shells—owing to a prodigal expenditure of supplies in hand, unexampled heretofore in war—which had a great deal to do with the

failure to achieve greater success in the Western Front battles of last spring. That deficiency has, happily, now been made good, as the reports of the successful bombardments of the enemy's lines testify; while reserve supplies are satisfactorily accumulating through the ever-increasing output at home. Still more are wanted for future efforts.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]

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spring. That deficiency has,ments of the enemy's linesne ever-increasing output atreau.]



A RELIGIOUS CUSTOM OF A PEOPLE WHO DO NOT PRACTISE THE HUMANITY THEY PREACH: "THE THREE KINGS," IN GERMANY.

It is true that we owe the introduction of the Christmas-tree into England to Germany, but it is impossible to contemplate the accompanying picture without wishing that the enemy were very much more ready to translate their religious sentiments into practice! It is, without doubt, a picturesque custom that "The Three Kings" should visit houses and hospitals—in this case a military hospital—in

the early days of the New Year, in portrayal of the Biblical story of the Wise Men from the East, and collect money for charitable purposes; but, in the face of events, there seems something wholly incongruous in the ceremony shown, which took place in the Black Forest, on January 5 and 6. The children go round and sing fifteenth and sixteenth century songs.—[From a Picture in a German Paper.]



THE MILITARY FUNERAL OF THE PARIS VICTIMS OF THE RECENT ZEPPELIN RAID: EN ROUTE TO PÈRE LA CHAISE CEMETERY.

The City of Paris decided to give the victims of the recent Zeppelin raid a public funeral, and the ceremony was most impressive. By daybreak scores of thousands lined the route to the famous Cemetery of Père la Chaise. The vicinity of the Church of Notre Dame de la Croix, in the Place de Menilmontant, was the gathering-place of a great throng, and crowds assembled along the Boulevard de Menilmontant

and Avenue Gambetta. Our photographs show: (1) Placing coffins in the draped artillery service-wagons; (2) Cars of floral tributes, military escort, and officials passing along the route; (3) The coffins, borne on artillery service-wagons; (4) Delegates of the Croix Rouge.—[Photographs No. 1 by Topical; 2 by Albert Wyndham; 3 and 4 by Chusseau-Flaviens, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE MILITARY FUNERAL OF THE PARIS VICTIMS OF THE ZEPPELINS: THE ARTILLERY SERVICE-WAGONS WITH THE COFFINS.

The recent air raid on Paris by the Germans caused intense sorrow and indignation, in sympathy with which the City of Paris decided to give the victims a military funeral, impressive, dignified, in harmony with the feelings of the whole population. Beautiful flowers were borne on cars and by the side of the cortège; and in the Church of Notre Dame de la Croix, in the Place de Menilmontant, Mme. Poincaré,

representing the President, was seated in the choir. Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, after the Requiem Mass, delivered a brief address of condolence, and, to the solemn strains of Chopin's Funeral March, blessed each coffin, asperging it with holy water. M. Poincaré sent a superb wreath, and the Government a magnificent tribute of orchids and lilac.—[Photo. by Albert Wyndham.]



CEMETERY.

ped artillery service-wagons;
oute; (3) The coffins, borne
ographs No. 1 by Topical;
Illustrations.



WHITE AS A PROTECTIVE WINTER WAR-COLOUR: AN ITALIAN PATROL ON SKIS GOING ROUND THE ALPINE OUTPOSTS.

Nowhere, perhaps, is protective coloration found of more advantage than with objects on a white surface, or where white backgrounds are the rule. White, ordinarily the most conspicuous of hues, becomes the best of all tones for men fighting amid wintry surroundings. It has been largely adopted by the Germans on the Eastern front for reconnoitring and patrol work; and also by the Austrians in

the Alps, whose example the Italians have not been slow to follow. Loose-fitting white overalls slipped on above the everyday "field-grey" uniform comprise the dress supplied, the soldiers' head-gear being correspondingly cased in a white cover. An Italian Alpine patrolling detachment so dressed, and wearing skis, is seen here going its rounds of inspection along the outpost line.

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AUSTRIAN POISON-GAS IN THE ALPS: AN ITALIAN DETACHMENT AWAITING AN ATTACK AND MASKED AGAINST THE FUMES.

The Austrians were not long in following the lead of their allies, the Germans, in adopting poison-gas, in the Alpine war with Italy, although, from the nature of the terrain on which the mountain campaigns—both in the Trentino and beyond the Isonzo—are being conducted, they have not had opportunities for employing poison-gas in the manner and on the scale that the Germans use it. The

Austrian practice is to use it mostly in big shells dropped among the Italian trenches. The Italians, for their part, anticipated the use of gas against them from what was reported from Flanders, and were prepared, anti-poison-gas masks being got ready even before the Austrians began to use the gas. In the photograph an Italian detachment is seen masked very much as are our men and the French.

white overalls slipped
siders' head-gear being
dressed, and wearing

Little Lives of Great Men.

LVII.—SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

GENERAL Sir Archibald Hunter was born in Scotland in 1856, and was educated at Glasgow Academy and at Sandhurst. At the age of eighteen he joined the 4th King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, and eight years later he obtained his Captaincy. Thereafter his promotion was rapid. In three years he held his brevet majority, and five years more saw him with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He became full Colonel in 1894, and two years later he was Major-General, to which rank he had risen in twenty-two years. Three years more and Hunter was Lieut.-General, and in 1905 he was General. These years had been full of active service and of distinction. He saw his first campaign in the Soudan Expedition of 1884-85, for his part in which he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet rank of Major. He took part also in the Nile Expedition of 1885-86, and was severely wounded at Giniss. He was present at the action of Toski in 1889, where he was slightly wounded. Again in the Dongola Expedition of 1896 he was mentioned in despatches, and promoted to the rank of Major-General. At that time he was just forty years of age, and the youngest Major-General in the Service. He served with the Nile Expeditions of 1897 and 1898, was again mentioned in despatches, and accompanied the Soudan Expedition of the latter year. In the battle of Khartoum he played a brilliant and memorable part, his services winning him further mention in despatches, the special thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the K.C.B. Sir Archibald had held



IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD ARMY CORPS: GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, G.C.B.

Photograph by Bassano.

the Governorship of Suakim and the Red Sea Littoral and that of Dongola for the previous five years, and was also Commandant of the Frontier Field Force. After the reconquest he became Governor of Omdurman, and then proceeded to India in command of a first-class district, Bombay. The year 1900 found him Lieut.-General on the Staff, in command of the 10th Division in South Africa. He was Chief of Staff during the Siege of Ladysmith, and was promoted and twice mentioned in despatches for his services there. After the South African War Sir Archibald held the Scottish Command, until 1903. A year later he went to India in command of the Western Army Corps, and held that post until 1907, when he was transferred to the command of the Southern Army, Indian Army. His next post was that of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar. In 1913 he became General Officer Commanding the 13th (Western) Division. Since, he has been in command of the Third Army Corps, with his headquarters on Salisbury Plain. General Hunter has thus borne a most important share in the shaping of the fresh material upon which ultimate victory depends. The officer to whose strenuous activity Lord Kitchener largely owed the reconquest of the Soudan, his military genius is not without expression and influence now in the thousands he has trained for the field. He is still Colonel of his old regiment, the King's Own Royal Lancasters. He is also Hon. Colonel of the 5th Highland Light Infantry, and wears distinctions innumerable. He is G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., and an honorary LL.D. of Glasgow and Cambridge.



THE ALLIES AT SALONIKA, AND THEIR DEFENSIVE MEASURES: TRANSPORTING A MOTOR-BOAT FOR EMPLOYMENT ON A LAKE.

The numbers and distribution of the Allied forces at Salonika and thereabouts, to use a safe expression, are known to few outside the Staffs of the Generals in command, General Sarrail and Sir Bryan Mahon, and the War Council of the Entente Powers. Something of the varied nature of the services that have fallen and are falling to the Expeditionary Force to perform is given a glimpse of in the above

photograph. There are many sheets of water of various areas, some rising to the size of lakes, in the district between the now well-known Lake Doiran, on the Graeco-Macedonian frontier, and Salonika; and some of these fall within the general *rayon* of defensive positions taken in by the Allied advanced posts' line.—[Official Photograph, supplied by C.N.]



NEW YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN: A MILITARY REVIEW, ATTENDED BY THE EMPEROR, BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKYO.

The Japanese, like the Scots, make much of the New Year, keeping up the festivities for over a week. On January 8 a great New Year review was held at Tokyo, outside the Imperial Palace. The Emperor, on horseback, was present as usual. The photographs show: (1 and 2) Troops marching past; (3) The Emperor's tent; (4) General Kamio (in front), the officer commanding. Regarding the photograph on

the right-hand page, our correspondent writes, from Japan: "In large cities and towns all over the country it is a long-lived custom that wholesale merchants send stocks to their customers as a token of a happy beginning of the business of the year. The picture shows goods and stocks being carried on horse-cart." "The great festival of the New Year," writes Mr. Clive Holland in "Old and New Japan,"

(Continued opposite.)

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MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN OUR CALENDARS: CARTLOADS OF NEW YEAR GIFTS FROM JAPANESE MERCHANTS TO THEIR CUSTOMERS.

Continued. Japan," is one in which all classes join, from the highest Prince of the Mikado's Court to the poorest outcast of a Tokyo slum. . . . At no time is there so much present-giving as at the New Year. Upon the housewife devolves the duty of despatching or giving presents to every one who during the year has been of the slightest assistance to her. . . . On the other side of the account we have the numerous

gifts sent to O Ku Sama, 'the Honourable Lady of the House,' and frequently to the chief servants as well, by all the shop-keepers and market-men. . . . To the mistress will come silks, crapes, cloth, money even, toys, curios, ornaments, flowers, etc.; whilst there is an equally profuse flow of gifts into the kitchen department."—[Photos. by the Meiji Seihanjo.]



MEN WHOSE FORERUNNERS IN THE WAR RECENTLY KEPT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR FIRST BATTLE: SOME OF CANADA'S GALLANT 500,000.

At the New Year it was announced that the authorised forces of Canada had been increased from 250,000 to 500,000 men. A few days ago the Canadians in London kept the anniversary (February 10) of their first action in Flanders, and memorial services for Canadian soldiers who have fallen were held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and at Westminster Cathedral. Canon Carnegie described the rally of the Dominions as "the most inspiring episode in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race." Cardinal Bourne said that the annals of the Empire would contain few more noble things than what the Canadians have already done. The upper photograph shows the 57th Battalion Canadian Infantry on the Plains of Abraham; the lower one the 33rd Battalion at Quebec on the march.—[Photos. by Topical.]

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GALLANT SONS OF "OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS": MEN OF THE 57TH BATTALION, CANADIAN INFANTRY, IN TRAINING AT QUEBEC.

Our photograph shows that the gallant men whom Canada is still preparing to send to Europe to fight for the Empire are well seasoned, by the conditions of their home training in winter, to whatever hardships they may have to endure at the front from climatic causes. The photograph was taken, like the upper one of the two given on the page opposite, on the historic Plains of Abraham at Quebec,

where General Wolfe fell in the moment of victory. As mentioned on that page, the Dominion Government has recently doubled the numbers of the force which it is arranging to put into the field. We may be sure that the new contingents still to cross the Atlantic will follow the grand example of those that have already acquitted themselves so heroically in Europe.—[Photo. by Topical.]

GALLANT 500,000.

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by Topical.]



THE EYES OF OUR COAST-BOMBARDING SQUADRONS: A "KITE" BALLOON.

As observation-posts for the squadrons that from time to time shell the enemy's coast fortifications at Zeebrugge and in the neighbourhood, invaluable work has been done by the captive "kite" balloons. They are at work while the guns are firing and spot and report the results of every shot, being tethered to various craft, whence they go up and where they are housed.—[Photo. by Abrahams.]



A MEMENTO OF LOOS: A PIECE OF THE "LONE TREE" CARVED BY A SOLDIER.

A relic which will surely be treasured for generations in the family of the man who carved it is that illustrated above. It is a block of wood which was cut by a soldier from the Lone Tree which stood on a strip of "no man's land" midway between the lines of the British and German trenches near Loos for upwards of twelve months.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE EVER-AT-WORK SEA-TRANSPORT SERVICE: SOLDIERS IN HAMMOCKS ON THE UPPER DECK OF A TROOP-SHIP.

The transport service which has carried out the shipment of all our troops overseas in the war is one of the departments of whose doings in detail the public have heard little (for obvious reasons), and are likely to hear little until the war is over. Yet no more wonderful—and at the same time arduous—work has been done, perhaps, by any War department of his Majesty's Service. The Transport Branch

had the responsibility of carrying the British Army over to France, and also had all to do with the shipping and conveyance of the Dardanelles and Salonika armies, as well as the Persian Gulf troops, and contingents for East and West Africa, including the forwarding of supplies and munitions as well as the carrying of men.—[Photo. by Photopress.]

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THE LIGHTING OF THE SEA IN WAR-TIME: THE TRINITY HOUSE YACHT ON A ROUND OF INSPECTION—A BOAT PARTY

In normal times of peace the custody and care of all the lighthouses, buoys, and coast-lights round Great Britain and Ireland rest with the Trinity House Brethren, whose officials are constantly afloat, going to and fro to see that everything is in order. They are responsible for the reliefs of lighthouse and lightship crews, and, where gas-buoys are in use, for the maintenance of these at all times in working trim. The duty remains committed to Trinity House in war, with certain added responsibilities according to the exigencies of the naval situation and

special Admiralty instructions, standing custom the boat party from the

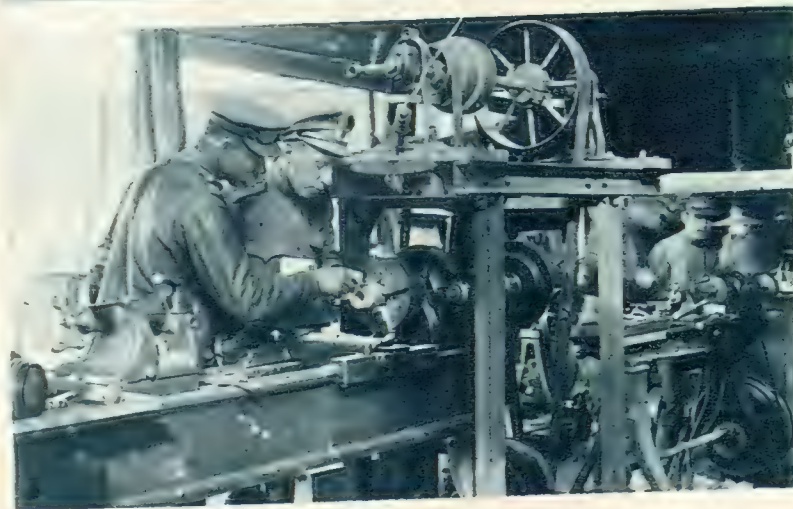


A ROUND OF INSPECTION—

House Brethren, whose officials are
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BOAT PARTY RENEWING THE SUPPLY OF THE GAS-CYLINDER OF A LIGHT-BUOY.—DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARS.

special Admiralty instructions. In the above illustration the Trinity House yacht—so well known to all who have ever witnessed a King's review of the Fleet, as being by long standing custom the yacht immediately preceding the Royal Yacht—is seen carrying out one of the duties on which she is engaged in war time. She is shown hove-to while a boat party from the ship are renewing the supply of a gas-buoy in the neighbourhood of an anchorage.



THE HIGH EFFICIENCY OF RUSSIA'S NEW AND GROWING ARMIES: A DAY WITH THE MOTOR-TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Since the hard-fought campaigns of last year the army of our gallant Russian Allies has renewed and increased its strength wonderfully, both in numbers and material resources. This applies not only to the artillery and infantry, but also, as our illustrations bear witness, to the important service of motor-transport. The photographs on the left-hand page show: (1) A medical inspection (the result of

which is indicated by the words "Is there anybody ill?" on the back of the photograph); (2) Tea-time; (3) Work in a repairing-shop; (4) Preparing for a start. The right-hand page shows men of the motor-transport service (and a fine, cheery set they look) at dinner, with their mascot dog being regaled with a bone. Testimony to the splendid condition of the Russian Army to-day is borne by Professor

(Continued opposite.)

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RATIONS FOR THE MASCOT TOO! FINE TYPES OF MEN IN THE RUSSIAN MOTOR-TRANSPORT SERVICE—DINNER-HOUR RELAXATION. Bernard Pares, an authorised British correspondent attached to it. "By every sign," he writes, "the balance of strength has for some time past been slowly but surely shifting over to our side. . . . Of the spirit of the men there was never any need to speak. We always had the advantage there, and now we have it more than ever. But as to the men themselves—their number, their youth, their

vigour—our superiority is daily becoming more visible; and as to equipment, the local committees have done wonders, and we have a completely different state of things from six months ago." As regards the supply of shells, the Russian Minister of War, General Polivanoff, said recently: "The munition crisis no longer exists. . . . It has been an absolute revolution."—[Photos. by Topical.]



POISON-GAS FROM A HILLSIDE TUNNEL—AN AUSTRIAN EXPERIMENT IN ONE OF THE RECENT RUSSIAN BATTLES IN BUKOVINA:

A fresh and remarkable instance of the enemy's evil ingenuity of method in making use of poison-gas was given by the Austrians on the Eastern front recently, during one of the battles of the winter campaign of the Russians in Southern Galicia and Bukovina. At one point along the front of the Austrian position, where it extended along a ridge approached by a steep hill-slope, a tunnel was dug by the enemy in rear

of a forty-yards-wide barbed-wire entanglement belt extending at the foot of the slope. The tunnel—whether or not it led from within the Austrian lines is not stated—opened half-way down on the face of the slope. The ground was covered with deep snow at the time, and the mouth of the tunnel fronting the direction of the expected Russian attack was at first partially concealed. As the Russians came on and got up to

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS

the barbed-wire entanglement puffed out, pumped from v attacking Russians. "Only their shields could stand th



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SHELTERING THEIR HEADS BEHIND THEIR STEEL SHIELDS TO LET THE GAS-CLOUD PASS OVER.

the barbed-wire entanglement barrier, the tunnel-mouth was disclosed, and at once dense fumes of poison-gas puffed out, pumped from within, and the heavy gas-cloud rolled down the hill right in the faces of the attacking Russians. "Only such of our men," says a Russian account of what followed, "as were behind their shields could stand the gas. They did this by bending close to the shields and letting the gas drift

overhead." The scene in the Russian front line at that moment is shown in the illustration above. The device did not avail, for the Russian supports pushed up and stormed the hill. The Austrian bombers who advanced on the shields in rear of the gas were shot down, as were the men of an Austrian battery who followed and opened fire at 300 yards.—[Drawn by Frederic de Haenen.]



HOW THE ALLIES RESPECT THE RELIGIONS OF FALLEN COLONIAL SOLDIERS: AT THE FUNERAL OF A FRENCH MOROCCAN ARAB.

Both the British and French Governments take extreme care to ensure that the obsequies of their Asiatic and African colonial soldiers of whatever faith shall be attended by the religious rites of the creed of the deceased. We have previously given illustrations of the funeral ceremonies of Indian soldiers dying in England. In the above illustrations, we see taking place the funeral of a French

Moroccan Arab soldier who died in hospital. Native doctors and priests have been specially brought from Africa. Photo. No. 1 shows a coffin being placed in the funeral car on straw, according to Arab custom, and being saluted by the hospital guard. No. 2 is the car en route for the cemetery. No. 3 shows the Marabout, or Arab priest, reciting the last prayer. In No. 4 are a native doctor and priest.

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THE FRENCH EX-MINISTER OF THE AIR DEPARTMENT: M. RENÉ BESNARD.
M. René Besnard was until recently in administrative charge at the head of the department concerned with aircraft arrangements in France, as Under-Secretary of State for Military Aeronautics. He has resigned office in consequence of the heavy responsibilities in the control of his department being in excess of the powers at his disposal.—[French War Office Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE BRINGER-DOWN OF FIVE ENEMY AEROPLANES: PILOT-SERGEANT GUYNEMAR.
Pilot-Sergeant Guynemar is the French aviation hero of the hour. A lad of nineteen when the war began, and preparing for college, he enlisted in the aviation branch. In the first fortnight of December, in a small biplane nicknamed by him "Vieux Charles," he brought down four German aeroplanes. He has since then brought down another. He has been thrice decorated.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



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FROM BUGLER TO MAJOR, D.S.O.: MAJOR F. EVANS, 17TH LONDON REGIMENT.
In 1901 Major F. Evans, D.S.O., joined the old 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks Regiment) as a bugler. He is now Major in the 17th Batt. London Regiment (Poplar and Stepney Rifles). He is the second son of Major Frank Evans, of Seven Kings, who has seven sons in the Army. Major Evans won the D.S.O. at Loos, where he received five wounds.—[Photo. by Swaine.]



GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN'S SUCCESSOR AGAINST GERMAN EAST AFRICA: GENERAL SMUTS.
General Jan Christian Smuts is Minister of War in South Africa. He commanded the southern column of General Botha's army in the recent campaign in German South-West Africa, and displayed brilliant leadership. At the age of twenty-five, he took part in the Boer War as head of the Cape Boer forces and was one of the most successful Boer leaders.—[Photo. by Elliott and Fry.]

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AS ON A MARINE PARADE! AN ELABORATELY CONSTRUCTED GARDEN-SEAT OUTSIDE AN OFFICER'S "PALACE BAR" IN THE FRENCH LINES.

This photograph shows an interesting example of the French soldier's artistic handicraft—a garden-seat carefully constructed of straight sticks arranged longitudinally with the regulation concave effect. Over the door of the "dug-out," between two illustrations of feminine beauty, are the words "Palace Bar." The interior furniture, it will be noted, includes a table-cloth. A British artillery officer wrote:

"Behind the parapet it is almost as safe—and on dry days as pleasant—as on a marine parade. A fortification of sand-bags, proof against any blow except that of a big high-explosive shell, encloses on each side a pleasant walk, drained, paved, lined with comfortable dug-outs, adorned with little flower-beds. ... In times of big attack, it is different."—[Official French Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

AFRICA: GENERAL SMUTS.
commanded the southern column
Africa, and displayed brilliant
of the Cape Boer forces
[Elliott and Fry.]



FOR THE GERMANS WHEN THEY COME OUT—OR TARGET-PRACTICE MEANWHILE: "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" POWDER COMING ON BOARD AT SEA.

Although the great battle at sea has still to be fought—presuming, of course, that the German fleet eventually steams out in force from behind the mine-fields of Heligoland—the demands of the ships of Sir John Jellicoe's command for supplies of ammunition, both of powder and shells, are continuous. Firing practice, whenever convenient opportunities offer, by all the ships, and with big guns and small,

takes place as part of the regular routine duty of the Grand Fleet, keeping our seamen gunners in all ships literally up to the mark. In regard to gunnery, it is a publicly known fact that the fleet at sea has enormously increased its battle efficiency since the war began, thanks to the incessant target-practice that goes on. One outstanding proof of the value of the training was given by the marvellous gunnery

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Continued. **FOR THE GERMANS WHEN THEY COME OUT—OR TARGET-PRACTICE: "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" SHELLS COMING ON BOARD AT SEA.** at almost incredible ranges of Sir David Beatty's crews in the Dogger Bank battle. The appalling story told by the survivors of the "Blücher" to their captors of how their ship was battered to pieces by huge projectiles from an enemy just discernible from the mast-head as specks on the horizon affords confirmatory evidence. Since then the marksmanship of our war-ship gunners has, if anything, improved. On the opposite page the great cases, each containing a charge of smokeless powder for a big gun, are seen as hoisted on board a war-ship from one of the fleet's ammunition supply-vessels. In the illustration above giant shells such as "super-Dreadnoughts" are seen just taken in, to be transferred, in a few minutes, to the shell magazines below.—[Photo. by Abrahams, supplied by C.N.]

BOARD AT SEA.

our seamen gunners in all fact that the fleet at sea the incessant target-practice by the marvellous gunnery *Continued opposite.*



RELIGION IN WAR: SOLDIERS AT PRAYER IN A WRECKED FRENCH CHURCH.

Next to the appalling price in blood and tears which Germany's ambition has exacted from the world by the war which she forced upon Europe, the most saddening result has been the enormous destruction caused in churches and other beautiful old buildings. Churches—from the Cathedral of Rheims to many humble village shrines—have suffered in particular from the enemy's artillery. In any German



THE SACRILEGE OF WAR: A FRENCH CHURCH WITH ALTAR DEMOLISHED.

bombardment of a town or village, the church, as the most prominent building in most cases, has generally been the first to suffer from the enemy's shells. This desecration of their sacred places has not extinguished, but rather quickened, the religious spirit in the French Army, and soldiers are often seen at prayer in a wrecked church.—[French Official Photographs, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



FRENCH SAPPERS AT WORK: A STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF DRIVING A GALLERY TOWARDS THE ENEMY'S LINES.

Sapping and mining operations involving much danger and little glory form an important part of the long struggle of the trenches, and all honour is due to the men who so daringly perform this obscure but essential work. In constructing a mine-gallery the sapper props the earth at the sides and over his head with planks. An ordinary gallery is only about 4 feet high by 2 feet wide, and the work is

extremely trying. The light soon fades, candles have to be used, and, in spite of fans and bellows, the air becomes foul. The removal of the earth so as to conceal it from the enemy is also troublesome. A mine is, of course, commenced from the surface, under shelter, and is then driven downward underground.—[French Official Photograph, supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]

HOW IT WORKS: LVI.—AIRSHIPS: RIGID; SEMI-RIGID; NON-RIGID.

THE general principles on which an airship is constructed are too well known to need any detailed description, but there are some internal details which are of outstanding interest.

Airships may be divided into three types: Rigid, Semi-Rigid, and Non-Rigid. In the first of these, of which the German Zeppelin (Figs. 1 and 2) is the best-known example, the gas-bags are enclosed in a rigid lattice framework of metal, having an outer covering of fabric distinct from that of which the gas-bags are composed (Fig. 2). The modern Zeppelin is supported by about eighteen separate gas-bags, each of which contains within itself a small air-ballonet, in which the air-pressure is maintained at a given point by means of an automatic air-pump and relief-valve. If, therefore, the temperature of the hydrogen in the gas-bags becomes high enough to expand the gas, the pressure set up by

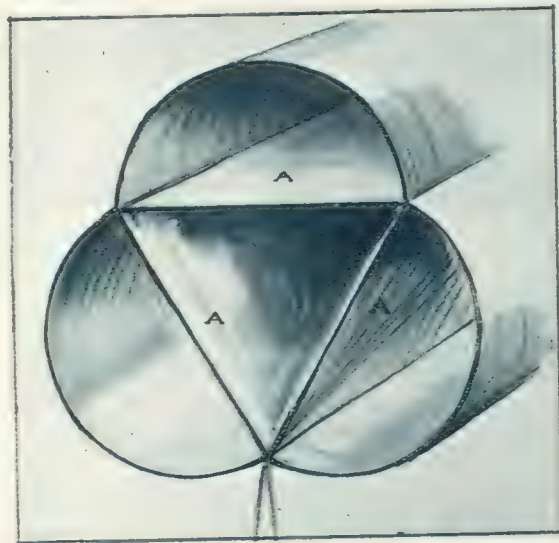


FIG. 5.—SECTION OF THE GAS-BAG OF THE ASTRA TORRES (NON-RIGID TYPE).

it on the outside of the ballonnet (not seen in the diagrams) forces the air out of the ballonnet through the relief-valve, and the correct pressure is in that way adjusted without loss of hydrogen. The converse happens in case the temperature of the hydrogen falls, and its bulk for that reason becomes less. The air-pump then forces the air into the ballonnet, and expands it until the hydrogen round it is brought to the correct pressure. When it becomes necessary to reduce the buoyancy of the machine, hydrogen can be pumped from the gas-bags and stored in a compressing cylinder, this hydrogen being available for use later, when desired to again increase the buoyancy. By the simultaneous manipulation of horizontal rudders and "trimming" devices and the discharge of ballast,

a Zeppelin can shoot up to a higher level at the rate of 2000 feet per minute, the vessel's engines in this case assisting the lifting power of the gas. This speed of ascent makes it very difficult for an aeroplane to attack one of the machines successfully from below, as it cannot climb at anything like the same speed; but this manoeuvre on the part of the Zeppelin cannot be repeated indefinitely, owing to lack of spare ballast.

The Lebaudy airship employed by the French is an example of the semi-rigid type (Fig. 3). In this design a substantial keel extends almost

to the full length of the vessel; and to this keel is attached the machinery, together with the accommodation arrangement for the crew. The keel is securely fixed to the gas-bag above it, to which it gives very considerable support.

In the German service the Gross airship is another of this type. The envelope of a non-rigid airship keeps its shape only by the pressure of its gas, the car carrying the machinery, etc., being suspended below (Fig. 4). The German Parseval, French Clément-Bayard, and the Astra Torres are all examples of this type.

The Parseval gas-bag is provided with an air-ballonet in its forward end and another aft (diagram right hand Fig. 4, B.B), the amount of air in each of these ballonets being controlled by a pump in the car. When it is desired to alter the trim of the vessel, air is transferred from the container in the forward end to the other one, with the result that the after-end of the ship becomes the heavier (as in figure). A cord attached to the exterior of the ballonets passes through the hydrogen to a valve in the exterior of the gas-bag. If the hydrogen expands to such an extent that the combined capacity of these vessels is insufficient to relieve the excessive pressure, their collapse causes a strain on the cord which opens the relief-valve in the gas-bag and allows some of the hydrogen to escape. This device, however, only comes into operation in very extreme cases.

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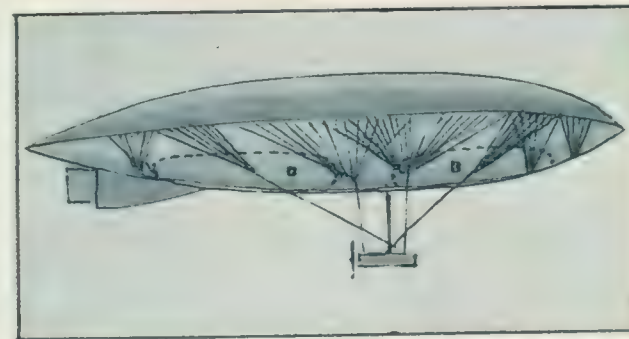
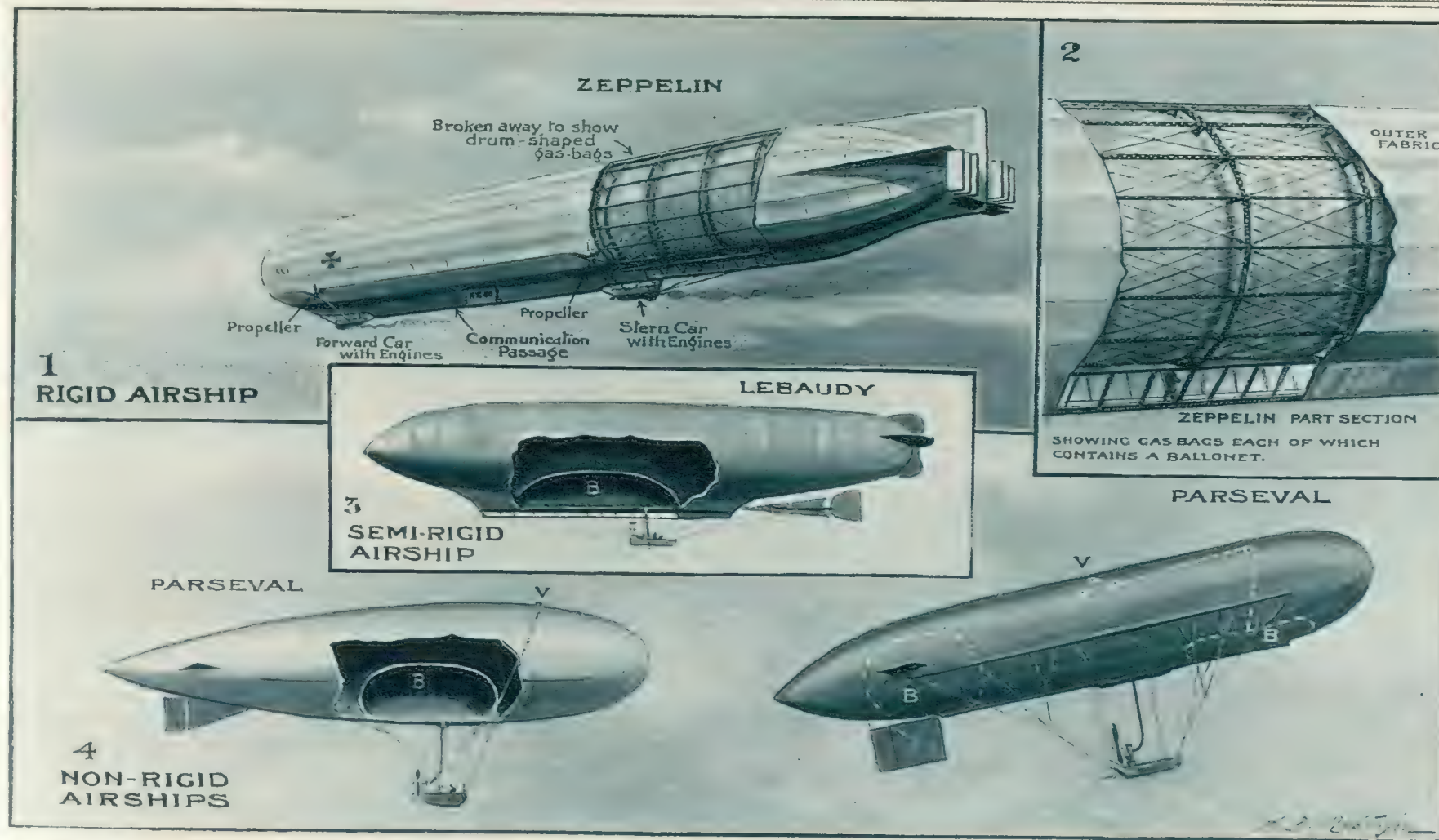


FIG. 6.—SECTION OF THE ASTRA TORRES TO SHOW THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CABLES INSIDE THE VESSEL.



Continued.]

The Astra Torres gas-bag is of a peculiar section, as shown in Fig. 5. Permeable canvas partitions (A A) are stretched across the interior of the bag which form in section an inverted triangle. The apex of the triangle (which in this case is at the bottom) supports the cable carrying the cars containing the machinery, etc., and the sides of the triangle are therefore strengthened by planes of cable (Fig. 6). The

HOW IT WORKS: LVI.—DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIPS—DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE THREE TYPES.

Astra Torres has proved to be very fast and efficient, its qualifications in this direction being to some extent accounted for by the fact that the air-resistance on the cables is reduced to a minimum. Only two lines of ropes are exposed, as compared with the cobweb of ropes which is to be found in all other types of non-rigid machines.



CAIRO'S SOCIETY CHILDREN WORK AND PLAY FOR THE RED CROSS: "MRS. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS" DO THEIR "BIT" FOR THE FUNDS.
 It was quite the natural thing that children should be enlisted on behalf of the work for the wounded, and the movement has spread all over the world, including Egypt. Our photograph shows a group of British society children who have been "on tour" with an entertainment, "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks," in Cairo and its suburbs, and their efforts have not only served to cheer and entertain large numbers of wounded soldiers, but the collections at each performance have added materially to the funds of the Red Cross. The closing entertainment of their tour was given at the Red Cross Hospital at Giza. Canon Gairdner not only stage-managed the show, but himself appeared as the redoubtable Mrs. Jarley.—
 [Photo. by Record Press.]



WITH THE MOBILISED ROUMANIAN TROOPS ON A FRONTIER HIGHWAY: ARMY COOKS ENGAGED IN PREPARING A MID-DAY MEAL.

Roumania's attitude towards the war has recently aroused much discussion and keen expectation. The large sale of Roumanian wheat to Great Britain and the candidature of two Transylvanian "irredentists" for the Roumanian Chamber were said to have caused uneasiness and hostility in Germany. Meanwhile, it is reported that great military preparations are being made in Roumania, and that, with two new classes—those of 1917 and 1918—she will have by April nearly 1,000,000 newly equipped troops at her disposal. The Roumanian Army is larger than that of any other Balkan kingdom. The first line contains about 325,000 men, the second about 275,000, and the third—the militia—about 100,000. There is a strong pro-Entente party in Roumania.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

THE FUNDS.

y to the funds of the
ospital at Giza. Canon
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M. POINCARÉ IN A STEEL HELMET: THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN A FIRE-TRENCH IN THE WOËVRE—AMONG MEN IN POISON-GAS MASKS.

Originally designed just a year ago by a French officer, for the head-cover of the men in the trenches, the steel helmet has now become practically the universal wear in the French Army for all at the front; officers of all ranks, from Generals and Colonels downwards, and for men, on duty and exposed to fire whether in the trenches or on the open battlefield. Cavalry wear it as well as infantry. It has, indeed,

proved itself a most serviceable and efficacious safeguard against shell-splinters and shrapnel-bullets, and has been the means on innumerable occasions of saving men from fatal wounds and serious injuries. We have previously, in other Issues, and in the "Illustrated London News," given photographs showing damaged steel helmets worn by French soldiers in action who owed their preservation to their head-gear.

[Continued opposite.]



M. POINCARÉ IN A STEEL HELMET: THE FRENCH PRESIDENT PASSING ALONG ONE OF THE MASKED COMMUNICATION-WAYS.

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Its latest wearer is seen on this page and on that facing it—the President of the Republic, M. Poincaré himself, who donned it on the occasion of a recent visit that he paid to one of the French armies in the Woëvre district, in the neighbourhood of Verdun, where heavy artillery duels have been incessantly going on since the beginning of the year, and trench-fighting is active. As the illustrations show, on

the occasion the President visited the trenches at the extreme front, going the round among the defenders, regardless of personal risk. But M. Poincaré is the last man to study his personal safety when the interests of the Army and the Allies are at stake. The helmet, it may be added, is of thin but very tough steel, and has a brim after the fashion of the steel helmets worn by mediaeval men-at-arms on foot.

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ion to their head-gear.
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ON THE EASTERN FRONT: A RUSSIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN LYING IN WAIT BEHIND A BUILDING FOR GERMAN AEROPLANES.

The Russians are well supplied with anti-aircraft weapons of all calibres, and know how to use them effectively, as the German airmen all along the Eastern Front have found to their cost on many occasions, according to published letters from Petrograd. One of the Russian anti-aircraft guns of a heavier machine-gun or "pom-pom" type, for firing a stream of small shells in rapid succession, is seen in the illustration above, posted in a more or less concealed position in rear of a building. To obtain extreme elevation for firing almost directly overhead, as will be noted, the trail of the gun-mounting has been sunk in a pit, where the men in charge stand at a depth below the surface equal to their own height, and at the same time keep the gun pointed well up, in the air.—[Photo. by C.N.]



ON THE EASTERN FRONT: A RUSSIAN GUN-TEAM—ONE GUNNER WITH THE ST. GEORGE'S CROSS—AND A BOY ARTILLERYMAN.

That the Russians are well supplied with artillery munitions has been declared recently on official authority. The artillery personnel is also stated to have been brought up to strength, and the depletion caused by losses in the Galician and Polish campaigns of last summer made good with fresh men, called up last year. The group of typical Russian artillerymen shown above can answer for the physique

of those who now man the Russian guns. The boy in the centre in front is one of many brave Russian boys who, though under age, have managed to gain admission into the fighting line. To his left is a gunner wearing the St. George's Cross, the Russian equivalent to our "V.C." and bestowed in the same manner as the "V.C.," solely as the reward for personal valour.—[Photo. by C.N.]

PLANES.

ear of a building. To the trail of the gun—below the surface equal air.—[Photo. by C.N.]



FIGHTING IN THE ALPS: AN AUSTRIAN HILL-TOP OUTPOST IN THE SNOW OPPOSING AN ATTACK FROM THE VALLEY.

The most difficult of all kinds of country for an offensive campaign is among mountains, where the passes are defensible from the surrounding heights and the flanking ground steep and, in general, practically unassailable. That is the prime cause of the apparently slow progress made by the Italians. The Austrians have been fortifying the Alps for years, building forts on almost every crag along the routes of the passes. Elsewhere they occupy the ridge or crests of high ground with detachments to offer independent resistance. The contest has become a series of more or less isolated battles in which the enemy have the advantage of position, and can only be forced back by bombardment and up-hill attacks in each locality. One such action is seen in progress here.—[Photo. by Topical.]

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SLEDGES FOR CONVEYING THE MAILS IN THE ALPINE CAMPAIGN: HOW THEIR LETTERS FROM HOME REACH THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

The Italian campaign in the Alps involves special difficulties of transport, as all supplies of food and war material, as well as the mails, have to be carried up the mountains. On snow-covered ground, sledges are largely used for this purpose. Many of the Italian soldiers who hail from the South had never seen snow, it is said, before the present campaign—a fact which makes the endurance and courage

they have shown all the more praiseworthy. The Italian successes have been won, as the "Times" pointed out recently, "in what is certainly the highest and most difficult of all the European theatres of war, amid floods, tempests, snow-storms and extremes of temperature to which few of the Allied troops, save, perhaps, those of Russia and Serbia, have been exposed."—[Photo. by Photopress.]



WHERE ITALY IS "FIGHTING AGAINST THE MOST REDOUBTABLE OBSTACLES OF ALPINE NATURE": TRENCHES AMID SNOW-CLAD MOUNTAINS.

The Italian troops in their winter campaign are subjected to very severe weather conditions owing to the altitude at which most of their operations have to be conducted. M. Briand, the French Premier, said in a speech during his recent visit to Rome, just before he went to the Italian front: "We feel deeply moved at the thought of those noble soldiers who, carried away with the spirit of heroism, are

fighting inexorably, not only against a strongly entrenched enemy, but also against the most redoubtable obstacles of Alpine nature. All know in France how hard the task is for the armies of Italy, but they also know what incomparable energy your soldiers are showing in the presence of the Sovereign in their midst, who takes his full share of sacrifice and danger without counting the odds."—[Photo. by Brocherel.]